# THE UNDERGRADUATE.

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## The Undergraduate.

*PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING COLLEGE YEAR.*

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## TO ALUMNI.

This number of the UNDERGRADUATE is to be sent to each alumnus whether he is at present a subscriber or not. This is done in order that all may know the situation and in the hope that such knowledge will induce all who are not subscribers to become such and to forward at once their subscriptions for the coming year. It is proposed to make the UNDERGRADUATE more valuable than ever as a medium of communication between the alumni and the college. It is proposed to make it a better exponent than ever of the real Middlebury life—what is being thought and attempted and done by trustees, faculty, and undergraduates. Nor will any pains be spared to keep the alumni posted as to what is happening within their own ranks. Such, we are informed, is to be the policy for the coming year and the management will have the hearty co-operation of the faculty in carrying it through. For, properly conducted, the UNDERGRADUATE has always contributed to the general prosperity of the college. But it needs financial help and is bold to ask it, for it knows it will return more than an equivalent for the dollar a year it costs. In view of what it offers and in view of the practical help that each subscription gives, it is hoped that this appeal to those of the alumni who are not subscribers will be responded to with promptness Ninety per cent. of our living graduates should be on the subscription list. For his personal advantage, then, and for the good of the cause, may we not, in behalf of the UNDERGRADUATE board, urge upon each alumnus that he give the matter his immediate attention? If he is a subscriber, and in arrears, will he not remit the amount at once, together with his advance subscription, on receipt of the manager's statement? And if not a subscriber will he not become one and remit immediately for the coming year? The management are abundantly able to conduct a first-class paper, free from all financial embarrassment, if arrearages can be paid in full and the subscription list among the alumni can grow to what it should be. It is possible that the manager's statements of account may in some instances be wrong; he can only deal with back accounts in the form in which they come to him. Whenever there is felt to be an error, will not the subscriber forward what he thinks he does owe, with a statement of the matter as it appears to him? Such a settlement will be gladly accepted by the manager as final.

WM. W. EATON,
WALTER E. HOWARD,
C. B. WRIGHT,
For the Faculty.

## Editors' Table.

WE are glad to give space to the following discussion, both because of the excellence of the thought, and as showing that the students are interested in the productions appearing in the UNDERGRADUATE:

In the article in last month's UNDERGRADUATE entitled "Caste," there is the following: "Caste has made fatalists of the Hindus. This appears to be bad. But fatalism removed ambition, and a large part of the human family has at least been rendered contented and happy"

Now, however true it may be that ambition brings with it cares and anxieties, yet it does not necessarily follow that the lack of ambition makes a large part of the human race contented and happy. All the con tent which such an ambitionless life brings is a con tent worthy rather of the name lethargy, and the hap piness is due rather to lack of capacity for sorrow than to any spring of happiness within the soul.

If such happiness and contentment are wished, there are various ways in which they may be attained, one of which is sought for by multitudes in the opium dens of the world.

No, there is a higher contentment than the lack of ambition can bring, one which can only be attained through high ambition and lofty aim, one which brings with it a "divine discontent", and a dissatisfaction which compels its possessor to strive constantly toward something beyond and above himself.

Shakespeare warns men to beware of ambition, since by that sin angels fell. But rather let a man cultivate his ambition, build from his ambition a ladder by which he may climb and mount to the summit reached by the great and good of all ages.

That would be a tread mill existence, indeed, wherein a man passed from morning to night, and from night to morning with no hope, no wish, no ambition, —simply living, and that, too, in the lowest sense of the word, drawing breath, and moving, yet animated by no thought of improvement, no good set before him for his attainment.

If such a life is happiness, if such an existence is contentment, let us strive rather, and pray, and work, and hope for unhappiness and discontent, so long as we are saved from the ceaseless round of unrelentless duty, from the belief in a fatality which robs us of ambition.

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WE of the upper classes wonder now and then whether our present freshmen are altogether appreciative of their advantages. Born into comfortable college surroundings, as an Astor or a Vanderbilt is born into luxury, it is of course impossible that they should look back to a personal experience when things were different. But perhaps they ought to be told at times that things weren't always so pleasant. There was an age, not long ago, when the recitation rooms of the chapel were cheerless almost beyond description. Their paper was dingy; their seats were strung about the walls; the centre of the floor was made specially disheartening by the presence of a hideous stove, connected with a hole in the farthest wall by a still more hideous pipe. There is much, admittedly, to be said on the other side. Time and again, for us and for generations of students before us, those gloomy rooms were made delightful through what was got while in them. No place of recitation can be wholly unattractive, if a virtue flowing from ability and enthusiasm goes out from the instructor's platform; and that virtue it has been the fortune of the Middlebury undergraduate to enjoy in a marked measure. But, nevertheless, the combination of cheerful paper, steam heat, and appropriate casts and pictures is a more pleasant one decidedly, and there is no reason either why the quality of the instruction emanating from the platform should deteriorate because of the change. We rejoice in each improvement and so, no doubt, does the freshman, yet we sometimes wonder, as we said in starting, whether he altogether appreciates his advantages.

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NOT long ago a remark was made in our hearing that the suite of rooms which has been fitted up for the use of the young women of the college is finer in its appointments and furnishing than the similar quarters at Wellesley. We do not quote this for the sake of making any boastful comparison in the matter; it is immaterial to us what equipment is furnished at Wellesley for the lounging and study places of its students—the better that equipment is, the better we shall like it. But the remark does show, and that is why we print it, that our college authorities are not behind their contemporaries in their care for student comfort. And, indeed, it would be hard to imagine a set of rooms better adapted in every way to the purposes for which they were fitted up, than the set which was taken possession of last fall by the young women of Middlebury College. Only one fault is to be found concerning them and that does not reflect in the least upon the rooms themselves. Why are not the members of college in general given a more frequent privilege of enjoying them? The success of the inaugural reception ought surely to commend the

reception idea more favorably to the fortunate occupants.

IF there is any virtue in signs—regular attendance, undivided attention, enthusiastic comment, and the like—the lecture course that is running this winter in the chapel has been voted a success by the student body. To begin with, it seems more distinctively college than a course in the town hall; then, too, the room is cosier and more attractive and the mere physical closeness between the speaker and his hearers is productive of a corresponding closeness of sympathy. We wonder, as one pleasant evening succeeds another, why it hasn't been done before. It is being done now, however, so the wonder needn't concern us; and on coming to think of it, the fact that the lights in the chapel are an improvement dating back no farther than last fall is a sufficient explanation. But the lights have come and come to stay, and so, we hope, have the courses of winter lectures. The present one is hardly half completed, yet it has paid for itself already and over and over again. There is pleasure in it and profit, too, and a delightful change, moreover, from the monotony of winter work.

IT was a happy thought to employ both faculty and outside talent in making up the lecture schedule. Frequently it happens that the faculty man whom we think we know completely, whose ways of thought and turns of expression as we have come to learn them in the class room are as familiar to us as those of our very room-mate, turns out upon the platform to be an absolute surprise. Under the changed conditions he reveals an allotropic form, the possibility of whose existence we had never so much as dreamed of. And even if he proves the man we know, we are more than likely to see him at his best.

But there is a special interest attaching to the lecturer from away. His thought may be no better, his way of putting it no more attractive, but there is an element of novelty connected with his appearance and he brings a breath of that outside world lying just beyond our horizon. The lecture by Professor Kellogg was a lesson in literature we shall not soon forget, and the address of Doctor Barton was a lesson in political history, as it is a-making today in Turkey, more impressive than any to be drawn from books.

ONE thing which has contributed materially to the interest of the lecture course is the new stereopticon. The time has gone by when the "magic lantern" can be regarded merely as a plaything. So long as men retain their present make up, they will never grow so old that instruction by means of pictures will cease to be specially impressive. And in lectures like those we are having on antiquities, excations, architecture, and topography, the use of slides is a practical necessity. Authorities and students alike, then, are to be congratulated that the new apparatus is first-class in every respect and thoroughly satisfactory in its working.

# General Literature.

## THOUGHT.

O Thought, thou art queen of realms unknown,
On the might of mind thou hast placed thy throne;

Thou dost set the seal of our final lot,
All is but chaos where thou art not.

Through the solemn hush of the soul's deep calm,
Come thy whispers, sott, like a far off psalm;

In the mighty din of the battle of life,
Thy voice rings clear, over all the strife.

Is a world revealed, or a great deed wrought,
Thine is the merit, oh wondrous Thought!

Thou art queen, and yet thou dost come to all,
To the lowly cot and the princely hall;

We marvel, that oft thou dost stand outside,
And knock in vain at the doors of pride;

Too oft, when the welcoming word is said,
Thou art poor and wretched, thy glory fled.

Though the cottage walls may be grey and bare,
If thou art a friend, and art welcomed there,

The world forgets each homely trace,
In a place transformed by thy royal grace.

Oh noble guest! may we strive alway,
In our lives and actions, to show thy sway.

Thou didst lead the great of the ages past,
To the shining heights which they gained at last;

Though we follow thee by an humble course,
May we reach, thus guided, thy mighty Source.

M. B.

## TWO DAY DREAMS.

A young girl, fresh and beautiful in youth, sat by an open window looking out over the western horizon, and watched the sun as it slowly sank to rest behind

the distant mountains. The light breeze played about her, tossing back from her brow the loose hair and rustling the leaves of the book she held in her hand.

As her eyes watched the clouds changing to a glorious richness in the sky and forming fantastic figures for the eyes of the mind, she lost herself in a reverie, and became unconscious of the world around her. Visions of the future rose before her, and she saw herself, as she hoped to be, saw her longings satisfied, her desires granted, her ambitions fulfilled, and herself a happy being crowned with every conceivable joy.

Busy with her cloud-pictures, time passed unheeded, and still she sat there happy in her dream till the shadows had lengthened about her, till one by one the bright stars peeped from beneath their coverlids, and it was night.

At the other side of the house sat an old man. His white beard hung thick and shaggy on his breast; his worn hands were folded quietly upon his staff, and he was still. The men coming home from the hayfield aroused him, and he asked with interest of the day's work, of the crop, of the weather.

Then as the men went away to do the milking, his hands once more fell on the head of his staff and his eyes rested on the ground as he reviewed his life. He thought of his boyhood days, of the farm work in the summer and the district school in the winter, of the sliding and the skating; then of the friends of his young manhood, of the first leaving of home, of his marriage, of his children, of the neighbors many of whom were long since dead, of his wife's death. His eyes filled, and the tears coursed down his cheeks unheeded and uninvited, at the remembrance of the parting with one after another of the dear ones till he alone was left, "the last leaf on the tree", to sit alone and ponder, and wait for his summons in turn to come to join the "innumerable caravan".

The light waned, the men returned from the chores, the moon and the stars came out, but the old man still sat there. He had received his summons and was asleep.

## OTHER THOUGHTS ON NOSES.

Since the essay read on chapel stage concerning noses, from various comments made, it seems that that article really did accomplish its purpose, namely, to make people notice more carefully how thoroughly the shape, or more accurately, if you will permit the term, the *expression* of the nose alters the expression of the face.

Now as an absolute fact, there are very few people who are blessed with noses which are well balanced. They point either toward the left or the right, they are larger on one side than on the other, they are obviously one sided. Considering this fact, what a difficult task is imposed upon the person who is commanded to "follow his nose". No wonder that, left without other guide, he wanders about in circles and finds himself again at his starting place.

Then some noses are so strange. They start out as if fully intending to be classically Grecian or Roman, indeed as if they really intended to be faultlessly ancient in profile, and they end with such a decided pug as to make the upper promise a ridiculous failure.

And there are others which look as if their special purpose was to pry into the affairs of other people. On these there are always present a number of wrinkles upon the sides near the eyes, seemingly caused by the perpetual squinting to see more clearly into their neighbors' motives and actions.

And there is a nose which looks so much as if it were intended to support some eye glasses that it seems a profanation, almost, that its possessor persists in wearing spectacles. And there is the kind which looks out of place and as if it felt uncomfortable if its owner smiles; besides the class, usually a pug, which itself causes a smile almost involuntarily as soon as one sees it.

These are only a few of the numerous classes that one can see any day in a company of people. And the amount of innocent sport obtained by contemplation of them is almost inexhaustible.

It really seems to me that the expression of noses changes with the moods, just as does the expression of the mouth or of the eyes, and that one could correctly speak of a person looking "down in the nose" as well as "down in the mouth".

Some people claim to tell fortunes by means of a person's nose, and perhaps there is some truth in it. But one thing is so certain that any one who has studied the matter will confess it; that is, that there are as many people as there are kinds of noses, and that there are as many kinds of noses as there are characters.

## BOOKS WORTH RE-READING.

Some one has said somewhere and sometime that no book is worth reading at all which is not worth re-reading. Now that is a strong statement, for it would

throw out much of the current literature that is read simply for the momentary pleasure and is then thrown aside. But certain it is that there are some books which increase in value with age, and become dearer with each fresh perusal.

Who would dare to say that the twenty third psalm, which is dear to the little child when he first learns to lisp, "The Lord is my Shepherd," would lose any of its preciousness for the aged Christian tottering on the brink of the grave, because of its frequent re peatings? And the same could be said of many parts of the Sacred Book.

But this is not confined to the Bible. In Collins' "Moonstone" is a character who kept always near him as a resort in any and every kind of trouble or pleasure a copy of "Robinson Crusoe." That was his effective panacea, his cure for every ill.

Of the poets. Every perusal adds something fresh to Shakespeare's plays, and, indeed, he only can truly appreciate them who has studied and re-studied till he has imbibed the deeper meaning. And of our own poems, "The Vision of Sir Launfal" and "The Psalm of Life" will remain ever fresh and young, unsullied by the touch of age and familiarity.

Some people have a strange dread for new books. They prefer the old, tried friend, the contents of which they know, and read and re-read some favorite passage till it becomes an integral part of themselves. They dread a strange book as they would dread a visit all alone to an unknown land; and although they have friends who have been there; although they know they may find friends there dearer than any of their old ones, yet the hesitation remains until they are well launched and the decisive step is taken.

If statistics could be gathered, it would really be interesting to know how many times certain favorite books had been read. Take "The Merchant of Venice" for instance, or "David Copperfield," "Ivanhoe," "Aurora Leigh," and others. Probably the number would be astonishing. For however much we enjoy the new and the fresh there are certain old standbys we hold to, even if we do not believe that old authors are the best to read.

## TIME AS A FACTOR IN FRIENDSHIP.

"It takes much time to know people thoroughly." How often have two people lived for several years in the same village, attended school together, perhaps recited together, and met in the various social meetings of the place, and not felt any special drawing together; no strong attraction or attachment. Perhaps those people will in after years become the strongest, truest friends, and afterward will wonder how it was possible for them to be slightly acquainted for so long before finding out the true depth of each other's character. And often the reverse is true. Two people may be slightly acquainted for years before there develops little by little the utter discord of their natures and the impossibility of harmony when they are together.

Then, too, all people have different sides to character, different dispositions, different phases of themselves, some of which are shown only after years of acquaintance. Indeed, a character all of which can be read by a chance acquaintance of a day is a truly shallow one, hardly worthy of the name character.

Experience teaches us that not always the one who attracts us most at first is the one who wears best after a longer acquaintance. We learn to be wary and guarded, to distrust the new person even if he attracts us; to watch with jealous eye his every motion and gesture, and to yield to the fascination only after deliberation. But it takes time to learn this. For children fall instantly in love with a face and yield themselves willing captives to the last one who interests them; and when they are disillusioned, after at least a few moments of grief, they rush once more into another captivity which may end as disastrously as did the first.

But after all the disappointments and the sorrows of friendship, after all the discouragement which comes after one becomes so much disappointed in a person he had hoped would prove a life-long friend, it is worth living through a great many disappointments if in the end a true friend is found. For a true friend is a gem so rare that it is worthy of the best efforts of any man for its attainment; worthy of time and thought and labor and sorrow; worthy of such search as was given for the jewel in the parable, which, when a man had found, he went and sold all that he had, and bought it.

## HOW A COLLEGE PAPER SHOULD BE CONDUCTED.

[The freshmen were required not long ago to write expositions of the practical theme, "How a college paper should be conducted". One of these expositions has come into the hands of the UNDERGRADUATE

editor and is presented in full below. It is far easier to outline a plan for running a successful college journal than it is to actually run one on that or any other plan, yet the looker on can often give a helpful hint to the men who are in the harness and we give space gladly to the suggestions of the writer. As a matter of fact, the present management has worked to bring about in many ways the state of affairs that is here set forth as desirable. If the results are not altogether apparent, it should be borne in mind that the attainment of an ideal is a hard matter in this as in every other field. We wish the freshmen all success when they come to turn their theories into practice, and print the views of one of their number without further comment]:

A college newspaper is one of the greatest promoters of fraternity that can be imagined. It also serves to keep up the interest of the alumni in their Alma Mater and if it is a good paper it is almost unequaled as an advertising medium. All these facts are so patent as to need no discussion, but it is also plain that unless the paper is a readable one they are untrue. Consequently the question is, how to make a paper of the sort successful.

The first condition for success is financial strength. To gain this strength the paper should be carried on in a strictly business manner, just as any other paper is managed. The members of the editorial staff should receive regular salaries paid promptly and in strict accordance with their merits. In order that this may be done, it is necessary that the subscriptions should be paid promptly; if they are not paid, proper means should be employed to have them secured. Bills should be sent out regularly and if the amounts are not forthcoming there is always the court of law which can be called to the aid of the suffering paper. It may seem a radical method, that of suing, but I can see no reason why it should not be adopted as in any business transaction.

Another condition necessary to financial strength is honesty. If the managers are not honorable in all their dealings they cannot expect others to be so with them. They should be very careful about contracting debts which they can see no means of paying, and the salaries should be carefully regulated on the basis of merit and means.

There is nothing more important to a publication than money, for if it has plenty of capital nothing is easier, except in some case of gross mismanagement, than to have a first rate paper.

Now with its money the paper should hire intellect and not idiocy, and the requirements for a position should be such, as far as may be, as to make it impossible for an unfit person to get on the staff. The applicant should have had at least two years of college life, for there are few men or women who in their freshman year are fitted to write anything which is worth putting before the public. If there is such an one, he is a genius and certainly will not be hurt if he has to wait a year or two. Another condition should be high standing in literary work. The man or woman seeking public honors will be better fitted for them if he has taken one or two years' work in writing essays prepared and impromptu. He will certainly know how to write grammatically and to a great extent he will know what to write as well. But if all he is required to do is to write a certain number of columns of something for the paper, the result will be disastrous; for there is no reason why Mr. Freshman or Miss Freshwoman may not take his encyclopædia, crib a good long article, and make a big hit. Of course if he gets on the staff of writers he can go on cribbing his articles, but we shall grow rather tired of the encyclopædia after a while and will prefer to take it first hand instead of cooked over.

And speaking of news that is cooked over reminds me that the paper should consist almost entirely of original work. It is not pleasant to take up a college publication and find that you have read almost everything in it a month ago in some daily paper. Nor is it profitable for the paper, although it may be funny for the reader, to see such articles as "The Origin of Mankind", "The True Religion", or a discussion of "The Advantages of Free Trade", treated as they would of necessity be treated by an undergraduate in any college no matter how good. Nor is the method of treatment any less important than the subjects treated. The language and thought should be clean and above reproach, religious partisanship should be avoided, and the paper should be very careful about its student jokes.

In conclusion: these suggestions may be either good or bad, but they certainly can never be carried out if every little error of the paper is criticised and if only a limited number of students are subscribers.

CHARLOTTE M. RUSSEL.

# Personals.

'44. Orlando Wooster visited his son in college and friends of the town the last of January.

'46. Hon. John W. Stewart has been on a recent trip to Boston. Mr. Stewart is mentioned by many of the State papers as the best qualified man to succeed Senator Morrill in the United States Senate.

'47. Rev. George N. Boardman, D. D., who resigned his professorship in Chicago a year and a half ago on account of ill health, the vacancy not having yet been filled, recently returned to give a three months' course of lectures. The *Advance* says: "Prof. George N. Boardman has just returned to give his lectures on systematic theology in the Chicago Seminary. His friends are delighted to welcome him back, and especially to see him in such restored health and vigor."

'52. Rev. G. Cushing Knapp is at Bitlis, Turkey, undesirably close to the Armenian trouble; but on account of very poor health is unable to be moved.

'56. Hon. Wm. H. Nichols was re elected Judge of Probate for the district of Randolph, Orange Co., at the last election.

'59. Rev. M. L. Severance was one of the speakers at the annual meeting of the Congregational club of Western Vermont, which was held at Brandon the last week of January. He also included a visit to friends in Middlebury on his trip.

'60. H. P. Higley, D. D., is spending the winter in Washington, D. C.

'61. E. H. Phelps of Fair Haven was recently called West by the burning of his flouring mill at Hull, Iowa.

'62. E. A. Hasseltine was elected secretary of the Vermont Humane society at the annual meeting recently held in Rutland.

'66. Hon. Abner Smith was elected president of the Chicago Alumni association of the Chi Psi fraternity at the tenth annual reunion and banquet, held at the Wellington Hotel on January 26.

'67. Hon. James M. Slade has been appointed village attorney of Middlebury.

'68 Attorney Charles N. Bell of St. Paul, was elected one of the membership committee of the Vermont association of Minnesota at its last annual meeting.

'68. Prof. Patrick Burke, who is principal of the Port Henry (N. Y.,) graded school, was in town during his vacation.

'69. Hon. Charles F. Stone is United States nava officer at Boston.

'69. Anthony Carr is reported to have had some money fall to him, but inquiries as to his address have proved unsuccessful.

'69. F. D. Mussey has been stopping in Middlebury during the winter.

'70.- Rev. E. Franklin Wright has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Congregational Church at Dwight, Ill.

'74. Rev. T. W. Darling is pastor of the Congregational Church at Wentworth, N. H.

'76. J. W. Abernethy, Ph. D., is principal of the Berkley Institute in Brooklyn, and is not in the Southern States as was stated in a recent issue.

'76. Rev. H. P. James of Colfax, Wash., is visiting friends in this vicinity.

'76. A son was recently born to Prof. and Mrs. Boyce. He is thus early reaping fame in the college and his advent was the cause of a student meeting, a treat, and three cheers and a tiger for the Professor and the Professor Junior.

'77. James M Gifford, Esq., of the New York law firm of Hobbs, Gifford & Hobbs, has been appointed one of the receivers of the Bankers' Loan and Investment company of that city, which is in financial trouble.

'77. A correspondent of New Haven, Vt., writes: "Prof. B. W. Weld as principal of Beeman academy is the right man in the right place. The school is now in a flourishing condition and Mr. Weld is popular with his pupils and in the community. Under his administration Beeman academy bids fair to regain its former prestige."

'81. The services on the Day of Prayer for colleges were very generally attended and very interesting. Dr. James L. Barton delivered an appropriate sermon, taking for his text, Gen. I. 1., "In the beginning, God." He also addressed the King's Daughters while in town and gave a lecture in the Chapel Friday evening on the Ottoman Empire, giving a very clear idea of the sultan's dominion and of the Armenian trouble. Dr. Barton is able to speak authoriatively on this subject, having been a resident and student of that country for several years.

'81. Edward Mason Parker, M. D., is a surgeon in a hospital at Washington, D. C.

'82. Charles D. Pillsbury is practicing law in Los Angeles, California.

'83. Samuel Sheldon, Ph. D., was recently in town for a very short stay.

'83. Rev. Claude M. Severance was elected a member of the Asiatic Society of Japan in October last.

'84. In the *Popular Science News* for January is an article by F H. Knowlton of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., on "Vanilla and its Cultivation." He treats in an interesting yet scientifically accurate method of the nature, growth, cultivation and manner of preparation of Vanilla.

'86. J. A. Ellsworth is in the wholesale and retail grain business under the firm name of Davis & Co.

'88. Seymour Edgerton, Esq., a former resident of Middlebury, was re elected secretary of the Chicago association of Vermonters at the annual meeting of the organization.

'88. The *Niagara Falls Journal* of Jan. 26, has the following: "The First Congregational Church of this city had an interesting and historical reunion on Wednesday night last. There were over 200 persons present. A church manual was distributed showing that the church was organized June 19, 1854; that the present church was completed and occupied in 1857 and was dedicated October 29 of that year. The church has now 238 resident members. It has had since its organization eight pastors, and was never so prosperous as now under the pastorate of Rev. Klock, who is on his second year of labor in this vineyard and who largely enjoys the confidence of the entire community."

'89. W. F. Alden has been recently transferred, in his work as pension examiner, from Springfield, Mass, to Williamsport, Pa.

'89. L. W. Austin has a position in the University of Wisconsin.

'90. Harry Owen managed the late canvass for Senator Foote, who was elected from the Port Henry district of New York.

'91. Many of the alumni will be glad to know that E. C. Bryant is giving excellent satisfaction as professor of physics and higher mathematics in our college.

'91. D. G. Reilly, M. D., is located in Dayton, O., where he has a lucrative practice.

'93. Gilbert Cady is pastor of the Methodist church in Lincoln.

'93. W. J. Douglass, who has a professorship in Dickinson Seminary, is business manager of the glee club of that institution and recently served as reception committee at a soiree given by the faculty.

'94. Stanton Eddy has entered the U. V. M. medical school.

'94. Rev. Vernon Harrington has recently organized a board of trade in Belchertown, Mass., where he holds a pastorate.

'94. A. A. Sargent is reading law with Stickney & Sargent of Ludlow. He is also taking short-hand and type-writing.

'94. O. J. Sawyer, who is principal of the Hinsdale (Mass.) high school, is also teaching singing school in Peru.

'93. The Sidney (N. Y.) *Advocate* devotes a long article to the high school of that place, of which C. E. Hesselgrave is principal. It also gives a portrait of Mr. Hesselgrave, and speaks thus: "The principal, Prof. C. E. Hesselgrave, came here from his former home very highly recommended and has fulfilled the expectations of the friends of the school. In addition to his regulations in the school he has been busy with a new system of grade work in the Union School, and also a complete revision of the text books throughout the schools. To all of this work he has brought an unusual amount of energy and enthusiasm." It also gives in connection with this article the following: "A first-grade air pump is also found, made by the well-known firm of Ritchie & Co., Boston. And with the air pump is an air condenser and many pieces of apparatus for testing the properties of air. It may be interesting to mention in this connection that there has been special use made of this apparatus recently by railroad men and Professor Hesselgrave in their experiments on the air brake. Quite a diversity of opinion exists as to when the pressure of the air in the air brake is most efficient. Mr. W. E. Barker and other railroad men hold that greater efficiency is secured by 90 pounds pressure on the brake, while Professor Hesselgrave claims equal efficiency for both 70 and 90 pound pressures. The Professor has won to his side Prof. Harvey D. Williams, of the Mechanical Engineering department of

Cornell university. Mr. Barker and Professor Hesselgrave even went to Binghamton to observe tests made in the experimental car of the Delaware & Hudson road The outcome of the discussion will be watched with interest, and the promised explanation of Professor Hesselgrave's position may be expected soon."

# Town and Campus.

Mr. Skeels of Swanton visited his son the first of the month.

Parker Williamson, '96, is giving lessons on the pipe organ.

Leonard, '95, spent Saturday and Sunday Feb. 2 and 3 at Burlington.

The *Temperance Herald* contains a biography and portrait of Eldridge, '95.

Miss Palmer, '95. who has been ill at her home in Weybridge, has returned.

Mr. Dunbar of Island Pond visited his daughters in college the middle of last month.

Barlow, '95, supplied the pulpit at the Methodist church of Bridport Sundav, Feb. 3.

Dunton, '98, was taken ill with the grip about the 5th inst., and was obliged to go home.

Shedrick and Perry, '97, have been obliged to leave college because of trouble with their eyes.

Prof. Henckels has a two story baby sleigh said to be of his own invention though not yet patented.

They say that one member of the junior class started to collected ammonia over water. It didn't work.

B. F. Sutton of Troy Conference Academy, spent a few days with his sister, Miss Sutton, '98, recently.

Wales, '96, is president of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the Baptist church.

A Tennyson club has been formed among the Senior class, and meets at Prof. Wright's every Saturday evening.

The Y. W. C. A. have just had printed some topic cards, giving the subjects and leaders for the rest of the year.

The Y. W. C. A. are doing work among the children of the village by holding meetings for them Sunday afternoons.

The essays and orations for Junior Exhibition are due Prof. Wright by Feb. 15. The speakers will be selected according to the excellence of the productions.

Miss Heath, '95, is assisting Miss Pollard, '96, in taking charge of the junior Christian Endeavor at the Baptist church.

The Greek elective class have been having very enjoyable discussions of the characters of the play which they read last term.

When the Sophomores appeared first on chapel stage Feb. 2, the Freshmen as a whole showed their good sense by good behavior.

President Brainerd and Prof. Wright attended the anuual meeting of the Western Vermont Congregational club, recently held in Brandon.

Prof. Howard delivered a lecture on the early Kings of Britain before the General History class Jan. 24 and another Feb 4 on the Norman Conquest.

Prof. M. R. Sanford gives the next lecture of the course on the evening of Friday, the 15th inst. His subject will be "Life in Pompeii," and the lecture will be illustrated.

One of our language professors recently told his class that he thought Middlebury college graduates owed their success in life to a very great extent to the Saturday morning rhetoricals, which ought to be an education in itself.

Munroe, '98, is sending for artistic flag pins with the colors of the college and the word "Middlebury" across the same. Students may help the college and show their loyalty by becoming one of the number which is required to obtain them at the price offered, one dollar and fifty cents.

Some fifty of the students will present "Aunt Jerusha Dow and her Album" and the "Jolly Sleighing Party" at the town hall on Saturday evening, Feb. 16. The entertainment was devised by Mrs. Eaton and will be under her management. The proceeds will go toward building a grand stand, which the students have for some time desired, and the attendance promises to be very large. The students feel very grateful to the promoters of this project, especially so since it has taken much time and consideration to perfect arrangements. Artist Jackson will appear as Aunt Jerusha.

To Be—These words are our expression for one of the greatest of all mysteries, the mystery of life itself. We can not tell how we live; we can but say, as we

earnestly believe, that by the mercy and power of Jesus Christ, we live. To Be is often a complementary infinitive, but more often it needs a complement itself to express the meaning of which it is capable with the addition of only a few syllables. So life may mean bare existence to us, but with the addition of faithful effort it may mean vastly more. Yes, To Be expresses only a very small part of our being. To Be what? Noble or ignoble, strong or weak, helpful to our fellow-men, or a stumbling block, causing the downfall of others?

At the business meeting of the Y. M. C. A. Tuesday evening, Jan. 29, the following officers were elected: President, L. A. Brown, '97; vice-president, W. B. Richmond, '98; recording secretary, A. C. Wales, '96; corresponding secretary, F. N. Davis, '96; treasurer, W. B. Dunton, '98. Committees: new students, Roscoe, Botsford, Skeels; membership, Wilcox, Cadwell, Jordan; religious meetings. Bridgham, Bliss, Coombs; Bible study, Wales, Whitney, Richmond; missionary, Lamson, Bristol, Rice; finance, Goodman, Piper, Dunton; intercollegiate, Davis, Blossom, Prentis, '98. On account of some vacancies in the former list, it was voted that the newly-elected officers should assume responsibility at once, rather rather than wait till March as usual.

The class of '98 were received at the home of their classmate, Theodore H. Munroe, on the evening of Jan 23. Refreshments were served, after which the following program of toasts was carried out, L. R. Brown acting as toastmaster:

The Class of '98, Theodore H. Munroe.

"To those who know thee not, no words can paint,
And those who know thee, know all words are faint."

The Sophomores, Charles H. Jordan.

"Behold of what delusive worth
The bubbles we pursue on earth."

The Faculty, Homer L. Skeels.

"Great men have been among us
Hands that penned
And tongues that uttered wisdom
Better none."

Music—Piano solo, Miss Vida A. Dunbar.

Our Past and Present, Miss Fannie M. Sutton.

"Think what is now, and what hath been."

Our Future, Miss Della E. Hapgood.

"We the builders of the present
Make the future what we will."

The Freshman Banquet occurred Thursday evening, Jan. 31, at Brandon. Unknown to even the most interested, the class left Middlebury on the 8:30 p. m. train, and on arriving at their destination immediately went to the Hotel "Brandon", where the banquet was to be served. After the banquet the following toasts were responded to, L. R. Brown, toastmaster:

Our College Days, William B Richmond.

"Our ardent labors for the toys we seek
Join night to day, and Sunday to the week."

The Faculty, Charlotte M. Russel.

"They did the utmost bounds of knowledge find,
Yet found them not so large as were their minds."

The Upper Classmen, Walter B. Dunton.

"I cannot raise my worth too high:
Of what great consequence am I!"

The Coming Rhetoricals, Lucia E. Avery.

"There foamed rebellious logic, gagg'd and and bound,
There, stript, fair Rhetoric languished on the ground."

"Tommy" Junior, Audley J Bliss.

"The young Aemilius, fairer to be seen
Than the fair lily on the flowery green."

The Mystic Future, Florence C. Allen.

"Those comforts that shall never cease
Future in hope, but present in belief."

The class returned to "Old Midd." on the 2:45 train, all feeling that they had spent a pleasurable and profitable time.

## College Notes.

The college reading room at Yale has fifty dailies.

Vassar has challenged Bryn Mawr to a joint debate.

One hour of debating each week is a required course for Amherst seniors.

Seven Yale graduates were elected to the House of Representatives at the last election.

At St. John's College the lectures are given in Latin, and even the examinations are carried on in that language.

Out of 1,112 foot ball players in eighteen leading institutions only sixty five were disabled for a week or more.

The business managers of the base-ball and foot-ball teams at Rutgers have been allowed 80 per cent. of all excess of receipts over expenses.

President Jordan of Stanford says that the University has sufficient funds to maintain a thousand or more students and eighty professors indefinitely.

The Student Committee on Discipline at Cornell, which was organized in 1893, gave so much satisfaction last year that the faculty have invested it with

powers of original jurisdiction in all cases of university discipline. The committee, which as heretofore consists of four seniors, three juniors, two sophomores and one freshman, with the president of the University as chairman, has changed its title to the Student Self-Government Council. Cornell students have thus gained at a bound a system of college government which makes the joint action of the faculty and a representative body of students necessary to the infliction of college discipline upon any student.

The *Lombard Review* has the following: "In a co-educational college the need of a pronoun of a common gender is often felt. It is awkward to say: 'Each student should be in his (or her) place at the proper time.' 'It is for the interest of the college that every student conduct himself (or herself) in an orderly manner.' Some one has suggested the word 'se' as such a common gender pronoun. Then, by analogy, the possessive case would be 'sis,' and the objective case would be 'sim.' It is said that it is only necessary to put it into use. If each man or woman who writes would use it we would soon become accustomed to it and readers would be glad of his practice and applaud him for it. Who has a better right than college students to lead in linguistic reform? Then we would say: 'Each student should be in sis place.' 'Every student should conduct simself in an orderly manner,' and the like. Why not?"—*Prof. W. D. Shipman.*

President Eliot of Harvard has some vigorous utterances about foot-ball in his recently issued annual report. Here are a few of his sentences:

The game of football grows worse and worse as regards foul and violent play and the number and gravity of the injuries which the players suffer. It has become perfectly clear that the game as now played is unfit for college use. The rules of the game are at present such as to cause inevitably a large number of broken bones, sprains and wrenches, even during trial or practice games played legitimately; and they also permit those who play with reckless violence or with shrewd violations of the rules to gain thereby great advantages.

The state of mind of the spectators at a hard-fought foot-ball match at Springfield, New York or Philadelphia, cannot but suggest the query how far these assemblages differ at heart from the throngs which enjoy the prize fight, cock fight, or bull fight, or which in other centuries delighted in the sports of the Roman arena. Several fatal accidents have happened this year to school boys and college students on the foot-ball field; and in every strenuous game now played, whether for practice or in an intercollegiate or other competition, there is the ever-present liability to death on the field.

Extravagant expenditure for the teams throughout the season, and by the spectators at the principal games, continues to disgust the advocates of simple and rational manly sports.

To the claim that the objectionable features may be removed by increasing the number of official supervisors, President Eliot replies that any game in which such surveillance is necessary carries its own condemnation with it. On the other hand, President Andrews of Brown is emphatic in the expression of his belief that the very roughness of foot ball is educational. College students, he says, are not children; they do not go to college to play tag and Copenhagen. Altogether it is an interesting controversy, though verging at times on the monotonous.

## Exchanges.

We have received two copies of the *High School Register* and predict for it a continued success.

The *Jabberwock* has two interesting and well-written articles; one in favor of foot ball and the other against the sport.

The January *Institute Journal* is an interesting issue and contains a well written article with illustration on "Ticonderoga." It also has a clear editorial on student self government.

The *Laurentian* in an article on "The Rise of American Literature" says: "It has ever partaken of the character of the people. If we trace its history from its origin down to the present age, we shall find it to be the general expression of our national characteristics, the mirror which images the institutions, the laws, the customs, in a word, 'the spirit of the age.'"

The *Bates Student*, by its editorials and literature, merits unusual notice. It closes an editorial on "Know Thyself" thus: "In our college course we are supposed to learn something of the character of Burke, of Tennyson, of Chaucer, and other great men. This is well. It is well to become intimately acquainted with the great minds of the past and present. It is well to know their good qualities and their bad qualities, and to know in what their greatness consisted, but above all things, 'know thyself.'"

We have an unusually large number of papers which have come to us this year requesting an exchange. Nearly all of these are very creditable and we regret that we are unable to exchange with all; but we have a fairly good exchange list and cannot increase it too largely. Quite a number of high school and college papers from the Western states have come to us and we can but admire their brightness. By far the great

majority of our exchanges are colleges exchanges, and whenever we place a high school exchange on our list w: feel under obligat on first to the schools of our own State. We have recently revised our exchange list and have added to it these exchanges: The *Buff and Blue*, The *Drury Mirror*, The Dickinson *Seminary Journal* and *The Tiltonian*.

# Communication.

## THEN AND NOW.

To the Editors of the Undergraduate:

I ran across a hektographed roll of library rules in a drawer of papers the other day. They were in force before the library had been moved to its present quarters from the room in the chapel where the museum now is. I want to quote a couple of them, to show the difference between then and now.

"The Library will be open for one hour on Saturdays at 9 A. M."

One hour a week, that is, against thirty-nine according to present arrangements. But even that one hour was not a time for possible introduction to the library as such; the education that comes from living in the atmosphere of a good body of books and handling them as one passes from shelf to shelf, was denied the undergraduates of a former day. The next rule states the restrictions:

"Students are admitted to the ante-room of the Library. The Librarian will, upon application, place upon the Library tables any books which it may be desired to consult or inspect."

In other words, the efficacy that attaches to actual contact with a library in its habitation could only communicate itself to the student body through a hole in the wall.

Surely, we do things better nowadays.

C. B. Wright.

## MIDDLEBURY'S CLASS OF '29.—LONGEVITY OF COLLEGE MEN.

On this subject Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes in his "Over the Teacups," published in 1891, refers to the Harvard graduating class of 1829, of which he was a member, saying that after 60 years from graduation there were 10 living out of a class of 59, or one out of six. The Middlebury college class of 1829 makes a better showing than this in the way of longevity, for now after 65 years and a half from graduation, 4 out of 18 graduates survive, being one to four and a half; and these four have fairly preserved their wits and are in fair health. They are Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Sawyer of Tufts college, Massachusetts, born Jan. 9, 1804; Rev. Dr. George C. V. Eastman of Benton Harbor, Mich., born July 22, 1807; Hon. Calvin T. Hulburd of Brasher Falls, N. Y, born June 5, 1809; Daniel Roberts of Burlington, Vt., born May 25, 1811. The average of these ages is, at this date, 87 years.

On his 91st birthday Dr. Sawyer, the eldest of his class, wrote to the youngest (Roberts), his chum and bedfellow for four college years, a letter of pleasant reminiscences but confessing the indiscretion of having walked "a mile or more through some snow and a strong wind to cast my (his) vote in the November election," which put him to bed with pneumonia, but that he was now "quite well again." We count him as one of the "Boys," while Roberts still maintains open office and pursues his practice at the bar.—*D. R. in Free Press.*

# Verse.

### At the Dance.

The maiden fair
Sat on the stair;
Her thoughts she could not sham.
Her slippers neat
So pinched her feet
She softly whispered "D——n!"

—[*Orient.*

A jolly young chemistry tough
While mixing a compound of stough,
Dropped a match in the phial,
And in a brief whial
They found his front teeth and one cough.

—[*Orient*

### Not That Time.

The only time Willie was ever polite
Was once when I called on his sister.
She chanced 'neath the mistletoe; I did my best,
But Willie, who saw, called out "Mr."

—[*Tech.*

### A Query.

Ye listening rocks, ye sounding sea,
Ye bellowing winds from o'er the lea!
Oh! tell me, if ye can tell aught,
What will they call the class oo?

—[*Yale Record.*

I shot an arrow into the air,
It fell to earth, I know not where;
But shortly after a man came round,
And I bought dead dog at a dollar a pound.
—[*Cornell Widow.*

## THOUGHTS.

When we look over current periodicals the thoughtful reader of fiction cannot but be impressed with the commonplaceness of most of these stories. I do not mean commonplace in expression or in style, though often enough that charge might justly be brought against them, but rather commonplace in incident and plot. Indeed of many of them it cannot be truthfully affirmed that they have any plot. They are a mere recital in a somewhat varnished shape of the every-day humdrum events, now and then enlivened by an exciting scene. This realism, this trueness to l fe is so characteristic of these stories that one seldom thinks of looking in such magazines for a thoroughly nerve-thrilling story, but rather expects from them a pleasant picture of home life and scenes, an idealism of the real.

That reminds me of an incident which occurred re cently. The conversation happened to turn to that much discussed book, "Ships that Pass in the Night" One of the party said she did not wish the girl to die in the end; and another said: "But if she had not died and had married him, we should all say, 'That is just what I expected; they always end so, and the heroine marries and lives happily ever after.'"

There is much truth in this. We do not feel satis fied with books if they do not "end right," but if they do end happily, we turn the tables and say, "They all do." Such is human nature, which, as one of our professors remarked, "is pretty evenly distributed over the community."

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You can assure butchers that advances of cash will be made on their stock if they are willing to comply with my rules touching such matters, which rules will be made known on application.

Students who lack funds to complete their college course will find this a good way to replenish their exchequer, as it can be done both by personal interviews with the butchers and by correspondence.

Being well known to the President and many of the faculty of Middlebury college, you can easily get such information as to my responsibility, reliability, promptness, etc., etc., as may be required to enable you to guarantee satisfaction to such acquaintances as you may recommend to do business with me, and I guarantee that returns for trial shipments of not exceeding $50 value shall be satisfactory to the butcher making the shipment unless his demands are unquestionably beyond reason.

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Hyde Park, Vt., Jan. 1, 1894.


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